

STIRS THEM UP.

Senator Tillman Uses His Pitchfork on Republicans.

THEY ARE ALL HYPOCRITES.

Eulogises and Defends the South in Her Treatment of the Negro.

Recently Senator Tillman in the United States Senate had a running debate with Senator Foraker, of Ohio, upon the attitude of the President and the Senator from Ohio in regard to free trade in Porto Rico, quoting the Chicago Times Herald at length in its criticism of the administration. He asked Mr. Foraker to say whether he was for free trade or not, and prodded him with changing his attitude because the Chicago Times Herald was advocating free trade in Porto Rico. Senator Tillman alluded to the relations existing between Foraker and Kohlstaet, the editor of the Times Herald, which have been anything else than cordial and friendly.

Mr. Tillman. The editorial which I have read here happens to be from the Chicago Times Herald, and everybody knows the brotherly Damon and Pythias like relations which exist between my friend from Ohio and Mr. Kohlstaet, and I felt constrained to believe, knowing the great love that these gentlemen have for each other, and knowing that they are both loyal to Mr. McKinley and the Republican party, that the Senator from Ohio simply got out of the free trade boat because Mr. Kohlstaet got into it; that he could not live in an atmosphere contaminated by the presence of that person.

Mr. Foraker. In answer to the Senator's remark, I will frankly confess, in the presence of the Senate, that I have felt since learning of Mr. Kohlstaet's attitude a great deal more confidence in my present position. [Laughter.] Mr. Tillman. Mr. President, I have been right along across road myself. I have in career come across editorials in papers that had fought and lied on me for years in which my action was commended, and immediately I set about to investigate in order to find out when I got the approval of such papers and understand why the Senator from Ohio should desert his own principles and his own calmly settled position because Kohlstaet took a position along side of him. But at the same time it does not explain why the President, who was a warm friend to whom Mr. Kohlstaet is a trusted adviser, has changed front, if he did change front.

Nobody can tell us whether he did or not. I want some gentleman here to explain to me the present attitude of the President. I have been trying to stand by him. I bore testimony the other day to what I said was his patriotism and nobility of character. I do not hesitate any time to say that I think William McKinley is one of the most lovable men we have had in public life in America, but the trouble is Mr. McKinley will not stand up and have his back to the wall. Republicans have been in a heap better fix politically if he had stood by his free-trade proposition and let you gentlemen go on and fight it out among yourselves and pass a free-trade measure or not. But when the gods would destroy them first made mad, and confusion of sense is the beginning of madness. That is my interpretation of the present situation.

What testimony the other day that Governor Almy had given us the Philippines, that the honored President, proponent of the Senate and his colleagues on the Paris commission had very little or nothing to do with it; that it had come directly from the Almighty; that he had held us in the hollow of his hand, that the glory of our future history was to come from the fact that we were to reach out and grab up the islands and this is the way that we were to treat the colored races of those islands, not like we treat the colored people in the South, or not like you gentlemen once tried to treat them, but as we of the South have felt constrained to treat them, that you gentlemen have changed front on that subject, and that we were to have a glorious future, with so much money and emoluments and wealth flowing into our coffers in consequence of this new policy that we could not descend so low as to give the credit to the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Maine and their brethren on the commission, who had gone over to Paris and demanded the cession of these islands in the Pacific and had enforced that demand to the point that we got them, or got what little Spain had.

Nobody will tell us, as I said a moment ago whether the President is for free trade or not. I wish I knew. I would have the pleasure of supporting some measure that he had sent here and that I could endorse honestly as American without regard to being a South Carolinian or a Democrat, and now I am robbed of that pleasure. You gentlemen are cruel to us. Why do you not let us do something some time as Americans and not force us always back to the narrow road of Democracy, and why do you not do something some time as Americans and not be such narrow, bitter partisans here?

Mr. Perkins. Of course I am not authorized to speak for the President; but I am inclined to think that his views may have been influenced by what was referred to by my friend, the Senator from South Carolina, that great trusts were being formed in Porto Rico for the purpose of controlling the sugar traffic. The Republican party is opposed to trusts and combinations, and knows that the only solution of that problem is the establishment of local beet-sugar factories, such as there are in Nebraska and in Utah and in Iowa and in Michigan and in California—which has some ten or twelve independent beet-sugar factories. They buy the raw product from the farmer, refine it in their own factories, and send it to the mechanics' table. That is the antidote for trusts.

Mr. Tillman. You mean the sugar trust? Mr. Perkins. For the sugar trust. These beet-sugar factories are buying from South Carolina the cotton cloth that is manufactured from the cotton grown in their fields. We are buying those sacks in which to put our sugar that we may send it out to our mechanics and our workmen. We are paying from \$1.50 to \$2 a day for labor in those factories, and each farmer who is cultivating the soil and raising sugar beets is an independent sovereign in this fair land of ours. We are paying \$100,000,000 annually for sugar in this country. We want to manufacture it at home, from our beet sugar, raised by American farmers. We do not want the cheap beet sugar contract labor from South Carolina and California. I think, perhaps, that is one of the reasons which influenced our good President, because his whole life has been devoted to protection to American industries and the elevation and dignity of labor.

Mr. Tillman. I have read somewhere that in the Koran there is a description of Muhammad's bridge over hell, by which those entering heaven must pass, and I think he describes it as being so attenuated that it is about the breadth of a single hair on a woman's head. That is about the size of the bridge my friend, the Senator from California, has given the President to crawl out of the hole in which he was put when he sent the free-trade message here and then backed water and changed front on it.

Mr. Perkins. How about the tobacco industry of South Carolina? Mr. Tillman. Speaking about the allusion which my friend has made, I will say to him, as to the purchase by the sugar producers of the cotton bags in which to put the sugar of the few factories in the United States, that we are very glad to furnish the cotton cloth, if it comes from my State, but the manufacturing industry of South Carolina—the manufacture of cotton products—which we will say is 1890 showed that there were only 400,000 spindles and a proportionate number of looms. Since the 1st of January we have organized new mills or given charters to new enterprises to build mills to the amount of \$4,000,000, and we are reaching out hand over fist to overtake Massachusetts. We are already the second State in the manufacture of cotton goods. We do not find a lot of protection from the Dingy tariff, because we export all of that cloth to China; and we have to compete with England; and we do it, and we whip them, and make 20 to 40 per cent. dividends on our cotton factories.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, expressed the opinion that South Carolina was the last place on earth to originate any important measure of the House of Representatives. We do not find a lot of protection from the Dingy tariff, because we export all of that cloth to China; and we have to compete with England; and we do it, and we whip them, and make 20 to 40 per cent. dividends on our cotton factories.

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necessary in order to prevent future Democratic successes. At that day no one dared to prophesy that the old Democratic party of the war times would live very much longer; no one foresaw its wonderful vitality. The Republican party enacted that legislation, wisely or unwisely, because there had been enacted in the Southern States what were called "black codes," which almost restored the colored man to slavery. The Republican party enacted that legislation in order to give the Negro a weapon against such legislation; and the Negro, in spirit, the proclamation of emancipation which had been signed by Abraham Lincoln; God bless his memory forever! Mr. Tillman. In the first place, Mr. President, let it not be forgotten that in dealing with the race question in the South those of the Southern people who were engaged in the civil war, the Confederate war, had inherited those slaves. They had been taught from childhood that the existence of slavery was not wrong, morally or legally. The author of the Declaration of Independence was a slaveholder; and after the strife was over and the issue had been settled by the sword, the question as to the disposition of the emancipated slaves was, of course, a very perplexing one.

The Senator says that but for the enactment by the Southern legislatures of the "black codes," in which there was to be a practical restoration of slavery under the guise of liberty, there would have been no enfranchisement of the ex-slaves; that they would not have been given the ballot. History does not state that, and the course of policy at the time does not warrant it. Those who voted for it, or some of them, were no doubt honest in the belief that it was necessary, but there is no earthly doubt but that ulterior and baser motives were at the root of it. There was first a desire of revenge by putting the ex-slaves under control of the Southern States and putting white necks under black heels. There was next a desire to perpetuate the domination of the Republican party in the United States.

Then when it comes to a comparison of the action of the two parties, I say to the Senator that there are a great many wrongs that the Negroes have to suffer in the South, and there will continue to be many. Neither he nor any body else can help it; and no legislation which can be enacted can help it. It can only cure itself in a better atmosphere, and be solved by the people concerned, because outside influence and outside interference would only aggravate the trouble and more embroil the fray.

But I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that we have in the past month had introduced here from a Republican committee a provision upon the Hawaiian bill by which contract labor is to be introduced into that island under a similar black code to that which we enacted in South Carolina and in other Southern States. You sought to perpetuate that condition in your own bill, for the benefit of the sugar planters, until it was stricken out by a motion on the part of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Will Support Bryan. The Washington correspondent of the New and Courier says: "Among the latest converts to Bryanism are former President Grover Cleveland and his secretary of State, John G. Carlisle. This information comes direct from a well known gentleman who is on intimate terms with Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle. A recent informal gathering in New York Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle were both present. The subject of Bryanism came up for discussion, whereupon Mr. Cleveland announced his intention to vote for Mr. Bryan at the next election. Mr. Carlisle echoed the sentiment of his former chief and added that not only did he intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, but he was anxious to find some many Democrats, who previously opposed Mr. Bryan, now declaring their intention to vote the regular Democratic ticket next fall. This information comes in such a direct form that it can not be challenged and, in addition, it is said on the same authority, that the rank and file of the gold Democrats in New York propose to vote for Mr. Bryan, or whoever may be nominated by the Democratic party at the Kansas City convention."

Will Be Held. At a mass meeting of the representative business men and merchants of Charleston held at the Thomson auditorium Thursday night it was unanimously decided to hold the proposed South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition here during the autumn of 1901. Prominent men from all parts of the State were present, and the big enterprise was launched amid the greatest enthusiasm. It was announced that over a third of the capital stock of the exposition had already been subscribed by a few enterprising men of the city, and assurances were given that the full amount would be forthcoming as soon as the public was given a chance to take the shares. The project has the hearty endorsement of the people of the whole State of South Carolina, as well as those of Charleston. The general assembly has already given its sanction. Assurances were received from senators and congressmen that every effort would be used to secure a large government exhibit.

A Fatal Mistake. Daniel Broughton, of Lyons, Ga., is dead and John McKichern, his friend, is at the point of death from drinking wood alcohol by mistake. Both are prominent men in the community. Mr. Broughton was having his store painted and at the request of the painter ordered some wood alcohol for mixing. "Some of it" was put into bottles labeled "root beer" and one of these bottles the painter drank. He died. Mr. Broughton asked McKichern to have a drink and both drank. Twelve hours afterwards Mr. Broughton was dead and the colored man the right to vote. The Republican party did not enact that legislation upon "he theory that it was

A NEW BLIND TIGER.

The Charleston Custom House Stores Contraband Liquor.

AN UGLY LOOKING AFFAIR.

Special Agents of the United States Treasury Department Will Investigate the Matter.

It is charged by State constables that contraband liquor was being stored in the United States States Custom House at Charleston, and the matter is to be investigated by special agents of the United States Treasury department. The Columbia State says Thursday telegrams were flying back and forth between Charleston, Columbia and Washington. The liquor constables are to keep a close watch on the custom house pending the investigation by the Federal authorities. Thursday Gov. McSweeney made public all the telegraphic and other correspondence over the thoroughly interesting matter. On Wednesday the governor received the following letter: Charleston, S. C., March 27th, 1900. Governor Miles E. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C. Dear Sir: I have liquor stored in the United States custom house here on the ground floor. Messrs. Dudley and Nunnemaker saw Blank's wagon go out from the custom house loaded with whiskey early this morning; the driver ran the horse and made his escape. I have known for some time that Blank was keeping his liquor there. I know that he is a quantity there now. I went at once to Judge Simonon's office and stated the facts to him. He said that the government did not allow such traffic on their premises. He told me to go at once to the collector at the custom house and state to him the facts. I told Judge Simonon that, from my information, one would judge that the collector was friendly with Blank and would not allow me to go through the department. He said that if the collector refused, to state the facts to Solicitor Jervey. I then went to the collector. He got mad, refused to allow me to go through the departments and decided that there was any whiskey stored there. I then went to the solicitor and reported the facts to him. He referred me to the United States marshal, who, with Judge Simonon, could make arrangements about it. I saw the marshal, who said to have the building guarded and to make a full report to you at once and ask you to wire the secretary of the treasury at once. We will guard the building, and hope that you will wire at once. Since I have been on this matter I have learned that this is a general storing place for blind tiger and wholesale liquor dealers, and that there is a quantity of whiskey stored there. I know this to be true and can furnish proof if necessary. Respectfully, S. T. Howie, Chief Constable.

This was sent to Bowie: Columbia, S. C., March 28. S. T. Howie, Charleston, S. C. Continue to carefully watch building. Will give matter attention at once. M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina. Then the following came from Charleston: Charleston, S. C., March 28. Gov. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C. In addition to the letter mailed liquor, is not imported. Back gets it from Savannah, has been storing there six years. Marshal says to wire Secretary of the treasury. S. T. Howie. This message was sent to the secretary of the treasury: Columbia, S. C., March 28. Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Have information that contraband liquors are stored for illicit sale in custom house at Charleston. Upon the suggestion of Judge Simonon and the United States marshal, I request that you direct the marshal to investigate the case and permit the State dispensary constables to accompany him. M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina. Yesterday this reached the governor from Washington: Washington, D. C., March 28. Gov. M. B. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C. Your telegram of this date was submitted to the United States attorney general for such action as he may deem proper. O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary. The reply was as follows: To O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Have ascertained that contraband whiskey from Savannah, Ga., has been stored in custom house for several years. I am communicating with the marshal to communicate with this office by wire at once. M. B. McSweeney, Governor.

Senator Tillman was in the city and he took a head in the matter, wiring as follows: To Hon. Lyman Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Governor McSweeney wired you yesterday about contraband liquor stored in the custom house at Charleston. I learn that it has been the custom of illicit sellers to use that as a place of storage for some time. I urge prompt action on your part to assist State authorities to seize the liquor and to get all the facts. Please instruct marshal to go with constable, as governor desired to avoid clash with United States government. Answer, B. R. Tillman, Charleston, S. C. Thursday evening the following setting forth the action of the federal officials was received: Washington, D. C., March 29. His Excellency M. B. McSweeney, Governor of South Carolina; You telegram of today was also referred to the attorney general for such action as he may deem proper, and an investigation has been decided upon by special agents of this department. L. J. Gage, Secretary.

MAJESTY MOORE'S REPORT. Thursday evening the Charleston

MAGISTRATE MADE THE FOLLOWING REPORT BY WIRE:

Governor M. B. McSweeney, Columbia, S. C.

Sir: Subject to your instructions, I beg to submit the following report concerning the status of the case:

A search warrant was issued yesterday against the custom house for contraband goods consigned to Vincent Chicago, and ask further instructions. The right of search under the warrant on the custom house seems clear, under express reservation by the State in ceding the property to the government. My present information is that it is in no way discriminated from any other depot where contraband goods may be stored. At first there was considerable opposition made by the collector to the search and seizure, but on my offering to submit the question to the legal advisers of the collector an interview was held between Deputy Collector Ostendorf, B. A. Hagood, assistant district attorney, and myself. Mr. Hagood advised the collector that it was proper to submit to process in order to protect the collector's bond from any possible loss. However, he suggested a compromise this morning by the collector giving receipt for the goods, viz: 23 cases Burke & Scotch malt, 10 cases Burke's Three Star Irish whiskey, 10 cases Nonpareil Old Tom gin, 8 cases finest dry gin, two barrels sherry wine, which he pledges himself to hold in tact, subject to directions which he may receive from the secretary of the treasury upon submission of the matter to him. The receipt as finally made out was not in accordance with the terms which I understood had been agreed on and submitted to the legal advisers of the collector. The collector refused to hold the goods under protest and to proper legal process. On further advice and inquiry the receipt, however, maintains the status, and protects the State temporarily.

My view of the matter is that the process is entirely valid, and it is perfectly competent to carry it out by force if necessary. But I do not conceive that it is your excellency's wish that this be done if it can be avoided, and I submit it to your better judgment and ask further instructions. A brief history of the facts may give you light: The goods were shipped in bond by the Clyde line to the collector, subject to consignee's call. They were received on March 8, and after three days grace were put in the warehouse as unclaimed goods, without entering being given by the collector. The goods were then taken to the collector's office, where they were immediately consumed or for warehouse. There was no bond given by Chicago. Deputy Collector Ostendorf informed me that it was the practice to hold goods thus stored subject to the duties and warehouse charges for one year and a day, after which they would be sold at public auction as unclaimed. The consignee, however, was at liberty at any time during that period to take them out by piece meal by five or any other number of packages at the time on paying the piece rate of duties and warehouse charges. It is, of course, unnecessary for me to suggest how excellent an arrangement this is for the purposes of illicit dealers if the contraband can be held at their convenience under the custody of the collector of the State, and in defiance of the State process. Awaiting your further instructions, J. H. Moore, Magistrate.

Suicide of Murder. A remarkable case is reported from Townville in Anderson County. A Negro, Sam Jackson, was the victim. The scant clothing having been saturated with kerosene oil and then ignited, the poor Negro, enveloped in flames that licked savagely as they ate their way "into the flesh, with shrieks that told of his horrible agonies, ran from his little cabin, until charred and burned, he fell exhausted by the roadside and soon expired. From information it is learned that there had been some friction in Sam's conjugal life; that on the day of the deed his father-in-law had taken Sam's wife from him. This, it is supposed, is the cause of the Negro resorting to the determination of his life. Further developments may show that this dusky spouse returned to the scene of the unpleasantness and decided upon this method of dispatch which was deemed irrevocable and probable than the suicidal theory.

A Republican Row. Senator Hanna's indignant denial of the statement credited in the Washington Star to a Republican congressman, who said the Puerto Rico tariff was the result of a trade for campaign contributions, is met by this from The Star: "The interview was had, as a Republican member of the house who supported the Puerto Rico tariff bill with his vote. It was written a very short time after conversation between the representative and The Star reporter closed. This fact can be supported by the oath of the man who wrote the interview, who is perfectly willing to take oath to it." Inasmuch as The Star is the acknowledged administration organ, through which the president's plans and views are often made public, the situation affords some interest.

Was He Murdered. A dispatch from New York says after an autopsy on the body of William Henderson, the wealthy Brooklyn mineral water manufacturer, who was found dead at the Riverside hotel, Merritt Island, Indian river, Florida, Coroner's Physician Harting reported that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage originating from violence either directly or indirectly by a fall. The top of his skull had a cross-shaped cut and another cut ran towards the forehead. The left temple and left cheek were discolored and there were abrasions of the fingers.

A Wrecked Steamer. The Morgan line steamer El Sud, Capt. Higgins which arrived at New Orleans from New York Thursday evening, reports that on March 27 about 32 miles north of Cape Florida she passed a loaded steamer on shore. She had four short masts, no topmast and a black smokestack. There were no wreckers in sight. The cargo was being jettisoned and soundings made from a boat on the outside of the steamer. The weather was thick and raining, with fresh southerly winds but no much sea.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Some Startling Developments in the Gobel Assassination Case.

There were some startling developments in the Gobel assassination case at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday. That afternoon, W. C. Culter, the waived examination, and he had over to the circuit court, went to the Capitol hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his attorney. Culter was reported to have made a confession, but later it developed that the information gained was not as sweeping as thought. His friends admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had and which had heretofore not come out.

Henry E. Yontsey, Republican Auditor Sweeney's clerk, was arrested at noon and looked up in jail, charged with being an accessory to the assassination. He is a half brother of Hon. L. J. Crawford, a prominent Republican of Newport, and detectives arrested him as the man with the black mustache and golden complexion, as being given the key to Caleb Powers' office. Yontsey complained that the prosecution had broken faith in arresting him, and it is stated he is ready to make a public statement for which the prosecution is not anxious at this time.

At the examining trial of the Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, the court room was cleared of all persons except attorneys, newspaper representatives and court officers. The defense announced they would introduce no testimony and tendering Governor Taylor's pardon of powers, asked the defendant be dismissed upon the evidence. The commonwealth disputed Taylor's right and the court overruled the motion. Bail was asked for Judge Moore said: "It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Gov. Gobel, but from the evidence it is my opinion that he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury that the case may be further investigated."

Culter's counsel announced that Culter would waive his examining trial and by agreement of the attorneys he will remain at home with his sick wife, under private guard. John Davis also waived examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. He was locked up for the night. The Democratic militia will be retained here till after April term of the circuit court which begins Monday and at which Secretary Powers and others are to be tried.

A WEIRD CEREMONY.

Two Young Ladies Wedded by Their Sister's Corpse.

The Rev. Charles P. Grover, of Penns Manor, N. J., married two of his daughters in the parsonage while another daughter lay dead in the next room. The unusual ceremony took place a few days ago and the facts have come to light. Invitations were sent out some time since for a double wedding at the home of the Rev. Mr. Grover. His eldest daughter, Helen, was announced to marry Dr. Davenport, of Newark, and the other contracting parties were Annie Grover and William Poundfoot, of Dubbs Ferry, N. Y. At the time the invitations were issued the youngest daughter of the family was ailing, but her condition was not considered serious.

Complications set in and the young woman grew rapidly worse. A few days before the date of the wedding the invitations were revoked, but the family was adverse to postponing the ceremony, and the young men came on from their homes, arriving on the night that the young girl died. There was a consultation in the family, at the conclusion of which the announcement was made that the double wedding should go on as originally planned, save that there would be no guests. In the order of flowers about their sister's coffin, only a few feet away, Helen Grover became Mrs. Davenport and Annie Grover became Mrs. Poundfoot. Dr. Grover performed the ceremony, which was held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The quartette of newly married did not go on a bridal tour. They attended the funeral of the dead girl the next day, and at this the father officiated also. The interment took place at Mt. Airy Maryland, and besides the parents the chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Davenport and Mr. and Mrs. Poundfoot.

A Duty to the State.

Editor Anll, of the Newberry Herald and News, who is also private secretary to Governor McSweeney and president of the State Prisons Association, writes to his paper: "I noticed in the papers the other day that Mr. C. A. Woods, of Darlington, had been suggested as the man to succeed Dr. Carlisle as president of Wofford College, and that Mr. Woods promptly came out in a card and said he hoped there would be no necessity for a successor to Dr. Carlisle for many years yet. I most heartily concur. Though I see very little of Dr. Carlisle, yet I know of his work and of the great influence he is exerting for good over the lives of the young men of the State, and I hope to see him remain in his present position until the summons comes from above for him to lay down his armor and pass his mantle to other shoulders and join the hosts who have gone before. It will be time enough then to discuss his successor. The truly great men in this State, like Dr. Carlisle, should remain where their influence will be greatest in shaping the lives and characters of the young."

Killed Himself.

Col. Wm. F. Wickham, who in some way unknown shot himself several days ago, died at his home in Powhatan county, Va., Thursday night. He was a son of the late Gen. Wickham, the Confederate cavalry general, and for many years president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and had been prominent in Republican politics in Virginia.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Man and Woman Follow the Country Fair Circuits With Profit.

"I am afraid that this is a very wicked world," said the Rev. Charles W. Sutherland, of Detroit, recently. "My congregation was kind enough to offer me a vacation last fall, and I seized upon the opportunity to visit the little towns in the state where I was formerly located, and renew old acquaintances. At one of the towns that I visited a country fair was being held, and I received an invitation to visit the grounds and perform a wedding that had been put forward as one of the leading attractions of the week. The business men of the place had contributed liberally towards the wedding presents which were to go to the true couple who would come forward and agree to be married on the grounds. A pair having volunteered I was asked and married them in the midst of a cheering crowd. "A week later I was in another small town, and it so happened that a fair was in progress there, too, and a wedding was the star attraction. I chanced to visit the grounds during the day, and the minister who had been engaged to perform the ceremony failing to appear, I was called upon to set in his place. "When I faced the pair I was thunderstruck to find that they were the same people that I had married the week before. I was so surprised that I married them again without having time to think whether I was doing right or wrong. "After the ceremony the groom got me to one side and asked me as a favor not to give him away, using his language. He said they made a business of going around country fairs getting married, and a word from me would spoil it all. He said further that they were going up in a balloon to be married the following week, and he would get me the 'job' if I wanted it. But I had to decline as politely as I could. I really think he was disappointed when I refused."

No Comparison.

The absurdity of comparing Cronje's capture with Majuba is well disclosed by the celebrated London journalist, W. T. Stead, as follows: "Nineteen years ago 554 British troops established on the top of a mountain were attacked in front by 200 Boers, who swarmed up the sides of the mountain and defeated them in a straight, stand-up fight. The Boers lost 8 killed and 9 wounded, while we lost 22 killed and wounded and 59 prisoners. It was an honest, straightforward, stand-up fight, in which we outnumbered the Boers by three to one, and where we also enjoyed all the advantages of position. That was the defeat, the something on the state, the stain of which after 19 years this Christian nation exults that it has now wiped off with a bloody sword. Four thousand Boers, with six nine-pounder cannon and two Maxim, held at bay for eight days 40,000 British troops, supported by a park of powerful artillery, field pieces, naval guns and howitzers, which pumped lyddite shells upon an improvised laager in a river bed, from distances which were practically out of range of the Boer rifles. After standing it for eight days the Boers capitulated to an overwhelming force. And this was the avenging of Majuba! Because they licked us when we only outnumbered them by three to one, we derive satisfaction because we have defeated them when we outnumbered them by ten to one."

Postal Money Orders.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry J. Heath has just sent out an important order having reference to the cashing of money orders by postoffices of the first and second class. The gist of this order, which Major Smyth has received is to cash all money orders irrespective of the place of payment named therein. For instance, if a man in Atlanta has a money order drawn on Augusta he can get it cashed at the Atlanta postoffice, provided he is properly identified and the order is perfectly regular. In the same way money orders can be cashed at any first or second class postoffice, although drawn on other offices at other points. Further by the order many orders can be cashed at first and second class postoffices without the corresponding advice having been received of their issuance. A man here, for example, who has a money order from Nashville can get it cashed before the "advice" has been received at this office, provided he is properly identified and the order is regular. Heretofore the rule was that all money orders must be paid at the postoffice on which they were drawn, and money orders could not be cashed at all unless the corresponding advice had been received from the points where issued.

Straight Talk.

The Washington Post, which is one of the fairest and most influential independent newspapers in the United States, has been exceedingly kind to the administration of late, but cannot approve the action taken in Porto Rico. The Post says: "If Porto Rico is to be sacrificed to the sordid uses of a political contest, if these innocent and trustful people, who welcomed us with open arms and confided their destinies to our honor and generosity, are to be immolated on the altar of a detestable and mean party emergency, if it be true that the Republican congress, backed by the Republican administration, deliberately intend to tread upon the misery and the helplessness of a people who have thrown themselves upon our mercy, then we say, and we believe—that the Boer war will make haste to denounce and to condemn and to rebuke an infamy so monstrous and so indefensible."

Two at a Shot.

A dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., says three men who were serving out their sentences on the county roads about nine miles from there, made a break for liberty Wednesday afternoon. The guard fired and two of the convicts being in line the bullet passed entirely through one of them, killing him instantly, and wounding the other mortally. The third, a white man named Eppe, escaped.

BLOW TO BOERS.

Their Greatest General Dies of Disease at Pretoria.

HONORED AND ADMIRRED.

Press of England and France Pay Tribute to the Patriot and Gallant General.

A dispatch from Pretoria says Gen. Joubert, the ablest Boer commander, died at that place on Wednesday from a stomach trouble. The dispatch also says the town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman. The Pretoria correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphed Wednesday as follows: "Gen. Joubert died of peritonitis. The funeral will take place Thursday. The government is pleading with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm. His successor in the chief command will probably be Gen. Lewis Botha, now commanding in the north." The London newspapers publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert, referring to him in a kindly tone. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Piet Joubert was the one contemporary Transvaal Boer, except ex-Justice Kruger, whose death could call forth a sincere tribute of respect from Englishmen of all parties. He was the antithesis in the Transvaal world of Leyds, and personally, was honest, straight and clean-minded. A dispatch from Paris says the press of that city is unanimous in eulogizing the late Gen. Joubert, whose death is considered a serious loss to the federalists. All the papers agree in thinking that a change in the chief command is bound to have grave consequences for the Boer operations. Many think, however, that President Kruger is fully equal to the task, and that